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SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS OF THE UNITED STATES.

GAINFUL WORKERS OF UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED BY
SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS OR STRATA.BY ALBA M. EDWARDS, PH.D., *Washington, D. C.*

In reporting the occupations of the gainful workers of the United States, it has been the custom of the Bureau of the Census to group the occupations into a few general divisions, each general division, as agriculture, manufactures, etc., constituting a large section of the broad field in which gainful labor is occupied. No attempt has been made by the Bureau of the Census to group the gainful workers according to social-economic groups or strata. Yet, there is a real need for such an additional grouping, for while much of our discussion and much of our labor legislation deals with the workers in a certain section or in certain sections of the industrial field, as persons engaged in agriculture, persons engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, etc.; another large part of our discussion—if not as yet of our legislation—deals with large social-economic groups, as proprietors, skilled workers, laborers, servants, professional persons, etc., with but minor regard to the section of the broad industrial field in which the workers in each respective group are occupied. Those discussing or desiring to discuss such social-economic groups have been hampered by the lack of any such grouping of the workers reported in the Thirteenth Census report on occupations. In the following pages such a grouping is presented.

There are those who desire a grouping of occupations according to skill. In many respects such a grouping, if it could be carried out, would be an admirable and a useful one; but a complete grouping of occupations according to skill is impossible, since many occupations do not lend themselves to such a grouping. For example, proprietors usually are distinguished from the other workers in the same industry or business, not

by a difference in skill but rather by a difference in the possession of property, credit, and business and executive ability. Where, in a scale of skill, would we place the policeman? Possibly we might, by a stretch of the imagination, classify according to skill the surgeon, but not the physician; the acrobat, but not the actor; the sculptor, but not the artist; the organist, but not the opera singer. Indeed, none of the proprietary, official, managerial, clerical, or strictly professional pursuits lends itself readily to a classification by skill; and it is doubtful whether any of them may be properly so classified, since in none of them is skill the chief characteristic. In fact, in a grouping such as here presented, we can properly classify according to skill only those occupations in which the expenditure of muscular force is one of the chief characteristics. It is impossible, of course, to draw a hard and fast line between those occupations which are characterized chiefly by the exercise of muscular force or manual dexterity, and those which are characterized chiefly by the exercise of mental force or ingenuity. In other words, it is impossible to draw a hard and fast line between the hand workers and the head workers. But such a line may be drawn sufficiently accurately for our purpose.

The grouping of the gainful workers here presented is not according to skill, except in the case of the manual workers, whose occupations lend themselves more or less readily to a classification by skill. The aim has been merely to divide the gainful workers of the United States into a few large, social-economic groups.

The grouping given below is the result of a rearrangement of the occupations and occupation groups of Table I of the Thirteenth Census report on occupations. The occupations of Table VI of the same report are in much greater detail and for this reason possibly could have been grouped with a higher degree of accuracy, but it is not believed that the added accuracy would compensate for the great additional amount of labor involved. The occupations of Table I were especially preferred for the reason that, since the occupations are classified in the same manner for each state, in Table II, and for each city of 100,000 population and over, in Table III of the

occupation report, it will be easy for any one to group in the manner here presented the occupations of any state or of any city of 100,000 population and over. And, with some estimating, a similar grouping may be made, from Table IV of the occupation report, of the occupations of any city of 25,000 to 100,000 population. Furthermore, following the classification of Table I has made possible a grouping of the occupations of the Negroes, since their occupations are classified in Table 2 of the Negro bulletin* in accordance with the classification of Table I of the occupation report.

The occupations of Table I of the Thirteenth Census report on occupations have been rearranged into the following nine groups:

- I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.
- II. Clerks and kindred workers.
- III. Skilled workers.
- IV. Semiskilled workers.
- V. Laborers.
- VI. Servants.
- VII. Public officials.
- VIII. Semiofficial public employees.
- IX. Professional persons.

To any one at all familiar with occupations and occupation classification it is hardly necessary to point out the impossibility of grouping the 38,000,000 and over gainful workers of the United States into nine groups and making each group perfectly clear cut and distinct. Each of the above groups doubtless includes some workers who properly belong in another group, and from each group doubtless are omitted some workers who properly belong there. However, it is not believed that such additions and omissions are large enough to affect materially the percentage reported.

In Table I, each general division of occupations, as reported in Table I of the occupation report, is shown, with its occupations rearranged according to the grouping given above. Table I, by showing the occupations included in each group, renders a special explanation of each group unnecessary. However, since there is no unanimity of opinion among statisticians and

* "Negroes in the United States," Bureau of the Census, Bulletin 129.

others as to which occupations are skilled, which semi-skilled and which unskilled, it may be well to state briefly the rules according to which occupations were assigned, respectively, to Group III, Skilled workers, to Group IV, Semiskilled workers, and to Group V, Laborers.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, the term skill, for the purposes of a grouping such as here presented, is considered properly applied only to those occupations in which the expenditure of muscular force is one of the chief characteristics. Within this field, those occupations have been considered skilled for the pursuance of which a long period of training or an apprenticeship usually is necessary, and which in their pursuance call for a degree of judgment and manual dexterity, one or both, above that required in semiskilled occupations. Those occupations have been considered semiskilled for the pursuance of which only a short period or no period of preliminary training is necessary, and which in their pursuance call for only a moderate degree of judgment or of manual dexterity. "Laborers" have been considered to include those occupations the workers in which require no special training, judgment, or manual dexterity, but supply mainly muscular strength for the performance of coarse, heavy work.

Since, in Table I of the occupation report, the semiskilled operatives and the laborers in each kind of mines, in quarries, in oil and gas wells, and in salt wells and works were reported together, a division was necessary for the purposes of this grouping. The division is based upon estimates made from the detailed figures for each occupation of each of the industries involved, as published in Table VI of the occupation report. While these estimates are but rough ones, any probable errors in them could not affect perceptibly the percentage reported in Tables III, IV, and V, for either the "Semiskilled workers" or the "Laborers."

For the convenience of any one desiring to group similarly the occupations of any state or of any city, each occupation in Table I is preceded by its line number as published for states in Table II of the occupation report, and for cities of 100,000 population and over in Table III of the occupation report.

TABLE I.

GAINFUL WORKERS OF UNITED STATES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED FOR EACH SEX AND FOR EACH GENERAL DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONS BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS OR STRATA, 1910.

Occupations.	Total.	Male.	Female.
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.....	12,659,203	10,851,702	1,807,501
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.....	6,148,387	5,874,861	273,526
37. Apirists.....	2,145	2,020	125
4. Dairy farmers.....	61,816	59,240	2,576
6. Farmers.....	5,865,003	5,607,297	257,706
17. Foresters.....	4,332	4,332	.....
18. Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen.	139,255	134,421	7,834
33. Owners and managers of log and timber camps.....	7,931	7,927	4
40. Poultry raisers and poultry yard laborers(a).....	15,384	11,777	3,607
35. Stock raisers.....	52,521	50,847	1,674
V. Laborers.....	6,510,816	4,976,841	1,533,975
38. Corn shellers, hay bailers, grain threshers, etc.	5,617	5,617	.....
5. Dairy farm laborers.....	35,014	32,237	2,777
39. Ditchers.....	15,198	15,198	.....
11. Farm, dairy farm, garden, orchard, etc., foremen ..	47,591	39,826	7,765
7. Farm laborers.....	5,975,057	4,460,634	1,514,423
16. Fishermen and oystermen.....	68,275	67,799	476
23. Garden, greenhouse, orchard, and nursery laborers	133,927	120,453	7,474
28. Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	161,268	161,191	77
34. Stock herders, drovers and feeders.....	62,975	62,090	885
41. Other and not specified pursuits.....	5,894	5,796	98
EXTRACTION OF MINERALS.....	964,824	963,730	1,094
I. Proprietors, officials and managers.....	25,234	25,127	107
47. Managers.....	9,798	9,786	12
48. Officials.....	1,149	1,140	9
49. Operators.....	14,287	14,201	86
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	450,047	449,658	389
43. Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	23,338	23,328	10
50. Coal mine operatives (48 per cent. of).....	294,684	294,490	194
51. Copper mine operatives (54 per cent. of).....	21,206	21,196	10
52. Gold and silver mine operatives (54 per cent. of) ..	29,935	29,914	21
53. Iron mine operatives (51 per cent. of).....	25,298	25,278	20
55. Lead and zinc mine operatives (56 per cent. of) ..	10,912	10,904	8
56. All other mine operatives (51 per cent. of).....	14,161	14,126	35
57. Quarry operatives (22 per cent. of).....	17,803	17,792	11
59. Oil and gas well operatives (46 per cent. of).....	11,855	11,848	7
60. Salt well and works operatives (20 per cent. of) ..	855	782	73
V. Laborers.....	489,543	488,945	598
50. Coal mine operatives (52 per cent. of).....	319,240	319,029	211
51. Copper mine operatives (46 per cent. of).....	18,064	18,055	9
52. Gold and silver mine operatives (46 per cent. of)...	25,501	25,483	18
53. Iron mine operatives (49 per cent. of).....	24,305	24,286	19
55. Lead and zinc mine operatives (44 per cent. of) ..	8,574	8,567	7
56. All other mine operatives (49 per cent. of).....	13,605	13,572	33
57. Quarry operatives (78 per cent. of).....	63,037	63,003	34
59. Oil and gas well operatives (54 per cent. of).....	13,707	13,700	7
60. Salt well and works operatives (80 per cent. of) ..	3,510	3,250	260

(a) Includes 3,233 poultry yard laborers.

TABLE I.—(Continued).

Occupations.	Total.	Male.	Female.
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES.....	10,658,881	8,837,901	1,820,980
I. Proprietors, officials and managers.....	535,223	528,213	7,010
72. Builders and building contractors.....	174,422	173,573	849
166. Managers and superintendents manufacturing.....	104,210	102,748	1,462
168. Manufacturers.....	235,107	230,809	4,298
169. Officials.....	21,484	21,083	401
III. Skilled workers.....	3,821,327	3,750,936	70,391
66. Bakers.....	89,531	84,752	4,779
67. Blacksmiths, forgemen, and hammermen.....	240,519	240,488	31
70. Boilermakers.....	44,761	44,761	.....
71. Brick and stone masons.....	169,402	169,387	15
73. Butchers and dressers (slaughterhouse).....	16,351	16,349	2
74. Cabinetmakers.....	41,892	41,884	8
75. Carpenters.....	817,120	817,082	38
76. Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	127,589	113,538	14,051
77. Coopers.....	25,299	25,292	7
80. Electricians and electrical engineers.....	135,519	135,427	92
81. Electrotypers, stereotypers, and lithographers.....	12,506	11,929	577
84. Engineers (mechanical).....	14,514	14,514	.....
85. Engineers (stationary).....	231,041	231,031	10
86. Engravers.....	13,967	13,429	538
98. Glass blowers.....	15,564	15,474	90
95. Heaters (metal).....	10,120	10,111	9
99. Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths and silversmiths.....	32,574	30,037	2,537
96. Ladlers and pourers (metal).....	679	679	.....
162. Loomfixers.....	13,254	13,254	.....
163. Machinists, millwrights, and toolmakers.....	488,049	487,956	93
170. Mechanics (n. o. s.) (a).....	34,787	34,787	42
174. Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.).....	23,152	23,093	59
176. Moulders, founders, and casters (metal).....	120,900	120,783	117
181. Painters, glaziers, varnishes, enamelers, etc.....	337,355	334,814	2,541
185. Paper hangers.....	25,577	24,780	797
186. Pattern and model makers.....	23,559	23,006	553
187. Plasterers.....	47,682	47,676	6
188. Plumbers, and gas and steamfitters.....	148,304	148,304	.....
97. Puddlers.....	5,717	5,717	.....
189. Pressmen (printing).....	20,084	19,892	192
190. Rollers and roll hands (metal).....	18,407	18,384	23
191. Roofers and slaters.....	14,078	14,078	.....
192. Sawyers.....	43,276	43,257	19
288. Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	69,570	68,788	782
289. Skilled occupations (n. o. s.) (a).....	16,808	16,560	248
294. Stonecutters.....	35,731	35,726	5
295. Structural iron workers (building).....	11,427	11,427	.....
296. Tailors and tailoresses.....	204,608	163,795	40,813
297. Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	59,833	59,809	24
300. Upholsterers.....	20,221	18,928	1,293
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	3,681,642	2,026,438	1,655,204
62. Apprentices.....	118,964	103,369	15,595
78. Dressmakers and seamstresses (not in factory).....	449,342	1,582	447,760
79. Dyers.....	14,050	13,396	654
87. Filers, grinders, buffers and polishers (metal).....	49,525	46,679	2,846
92. Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	175,098	155,358	19,740
175. Milliners and millinery dealers.....	127,906	5,459	122,447
180. Oilers of machinery.....	14,013	13,990	23
193-286. Semiskilled operatives (n. o. s.) (a).....	2,441,535	1,626,602	814,933
287. Sewers and sewing machine operatives (factory).....	291,209	60,003	231,206

(a) Not otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—(Continued).

Occupations.	Total.	Male.	Female.
MANUFACTURING AND MECHANICAL INDUSTRIES—Continued.			
V. Laborers.....	2,620,689	2,532,314	88,375
91. Firemen (except locomotive and fire department) ..	111,248	111,248	.....
94. Furnacemen and smeltermen.....	19,735	19,719	16
103-161. Laborers (n. o. s.)	2,489,706	2,401,347	88,359
TRANSPORTATION.....	2,637,671	2,531,075	106,596
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers	182,595	180,729	1,866
303. Captains, masters, mates, and pilots.....	24,242	24,242	.....
319. Conductors (steam railroad).....	65,604	65,604	.....
310. Garage keepers and managers.....	5,279	5,256	23
312. Livery stable keepers and managers.....	34,795	34,612	183
328. Officials and superintendents.....	22,238	22,236	2
313. Proprietors and managers of transfer companies ..	15,598	15,368	230
358. Proprietors, officials, and managers (n. o. s.) (a) ..	14,839	13,411	1,428
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	326,743	227,886	98,857
336. Agents (express companies).....	5,875	5,804	71
314. Baggage men and freight agents.....	17,033	17,028	5
337. Express messengers and railway mail clerks	22,021	22,018	3
340. Mail carriers.....	80,678	79,667	1,011
342. Telegraph messengers.....	9,152	9,074	78
343. Telegraph operators.....	69,953	61,734	8,219
344. Telephone operators.....	97,893	9,631	88,262
335. Ticket and station agents.....	24,138	22,930	1,208
III. Skilled workers.....	200,271	200,135	136
351. Inspectors "steam railroad".....	27,661	27,525	136
325. Locomotive engineers.....	96,229	96,229	.....
326. Locomotive firemen.....	76,381	76,381	.....
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	572,586	570,689	1,897
302. Boatmen, canal men, and lock keepers.....	5,304	5,289	15
317. Boiler washers and engine hostlers.....	10,409	10,409	.....
318. Brakemen.....	92,572	92,572	.....
306. Carriage and hack drivers.....	35,376	35,339	37
307. Chauffeurs.....	45,785	45,752	33
320. Conductors (street railroad).....	56,932	56,932	.....
321. Foremen and overseers (railroads).....	69,933	69,693	240
345. Foremen and overseers (n. o. s.) (a).....	14,738	14,333	405
309. Foremen of livery and transfer companies.....	6,606	6,606	.....
353. Inspectors, "other transportation".....	3,308	3,172	136
352. Inspectors, "street railroad".....	2,268	2,265	3
327. Motormen.....	59,005	59,005	.....
305. Sailors and deck hands.....	46,510	46,498	12
331. Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen.....	85,147	85,095	52
361. Other occupations (semiskilled).....	38,693	37,729	964
V. Laborers.....	1,355,476	1,351,636	3,840
308. Draymen, teamsters and expressmen.....	408,469	408,396	73
311. Hostlers and stable hands.....	63,388	63,382	6
322. Laborers (railroad).....	570,975	567,522	3,453
354. Laborers (n. o. s.) (a).....	221,437	221,176	261
304. Longshoremen and stevedores.....	62,857	62,813	44
341. Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	28,350	28,347	3

(a) Not otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—(Continued).

Occupations.	Total.	Male.	Female.
TRADE.....	3,614,670	3,146,582	468,088
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.....	1,404,478	1,331,868	72,610
366. Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	105,804	103,170	2,634
385. Officials of insurance companies.....	9,501	9,376	125
394. Proprietors, officials, and managers (n. o. s.) (a).....	22,362	21,352	1,010
400. Retail dealers.....	1,195,029	1,127,926	67,103
406. Undertakers.....	20,734	19,921	813
407. Wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	51,048	50,123	925
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	1,717,650	1,335,472	382,178
373. Clerks in stores.....	387,183	275,589	111,594
374. Commercial travelers.....	163,620	161,027	2,593
380. Floorwalkers and foremen in stores.....	17,946	14,900	3,046
382. Inspectors, gaugers, and samplers.....	13,446	11,685	1,761
384. Insurance agents.....	88,463	85,926	2,537
399. Real estate agents and officials.....	125,862	122,935	2,927
401. Salesmen and saleswomen.....	921,130	663,410	257,720
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	309,086	300,623	8,463
375. Decorators, drapers, and window dressers.....	5,341	4,902	439
376. Deliverymen.....	229,619	229,469	150
381. Foremen, warehouses, stock yards, etc.....	2,778	2,749	29
393. Newsboys.....	29,708	29,435	273
408. Other pursuits (semiskilled).....	41,640	34,068	7,572
V. Laborers.....	183,456	178,619	4,837
386. Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	81,123	80,450	673
392. Laborers, porters, and helpers in stores.....	102,333	98,169	4,164
PUBLIC SERVICE (not elsewhere classified).....	459,291	445,733	13,558
VIII. Public officials.....	128,779	116,276	12,503
418. Marshals, sheriffs, and detectives.....	23,599	23,219	380
423. Officials and inspectors (city and county).....	52,254	49,668	2,586
426. Officials and inspectors (state and United States).....	52,926	43,389	9,537
VIII. Semiofficial public employees (not elsewhere classified).....	263,278	262,952	326
413. Firemen, fire department.....	35,606	35,606	.....
414. Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	78,271	78,168	103
432. Life savers.....	2,158	2,158	.....
433. Lighthouse keepers.....	1,593	1,552	41
429. Policemen.....	61,980	61,980	.....
430. Soldiers, sailors, and marines.....	77,153	77,153	.....
434. Other occupations.....	6,517	6,335	182
V. Laborers.....	67,234	66,505	729
415. Laborers (public service).....	67,234	66,505	729
PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.....	1,663,569	929,684	733,885
IX. Professional persons.....	1,644,968	919,369	725,599
(All of "Professional service," except 473—"Attendants, and helpers professional service.")			
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	18,601	10,315	8,286
473. Attendants and helpers (professional service).....	18,601	10,315	8,286

(a) Not otherwise specified.

TABLE I.—(Concluded).

Occupations.	Total.	Male.	Female.
DOMESTIC AND PERSONAL SERVICE.....	3,772,174	1,241,328	2,530,846
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.....	393,807	223,361	170,446
477. Billiard room, dance hall, skating rink, etc., keepers.....	16,761	15,943	818
480. Boarding and lodging house keepers.....	165,452	23,052	142,400
484. Hotel keepers and managers.....	64,504	50,269	14,235
490. Laundry owners, officials and managers.....	18,043	17,057	986
495. Restaurant, club, and bar room keepers.....	60,832	50,316	10,516
496. Saloon keepers.....	68,215	66,724	1,491
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	659,140	265,965	393,175
475. Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	195,275	172,977	22,298
485. Housekeepers and stewards.....	189,273	15,940	173,333
489. Laundry operatives.....	111,879	35,899	75,980
491. Midwives and nurses (not trained).....	133,043	15,926	117,117
504. Other pursuits.....	29,670	25,223	4,447
VI. Servants.....	2,719,227	752,002	1,967,225
476. Bartenders.....	101,234	100,984	250
481. Bootblacks.....	14,020	14,000	20
482. Charwomen and cleaners.....	34,034	7,195	26,839
483. Elevator tenders.....	25,035	25,010	25
486. Janitors and sextons.....	113,081	91,629	21,452
487. Laborers (domestic and professional service).....	53,480	50,265	3,215
488. Launderers and laundresses (not in laundries).....	533,697	13,693	520,004
494. Porters (except in stores).....	84,128	84,055	73
497. Servants.....	1,572,225	262,676	1,309,549
503. Waiters.....	188,293	102,495	85,798
CLERICAL OCCUPATIONS.....	1,737,053	1,143,829	593,224
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	1,737,053	1,143,829	593,224
511-522. All classed under "Clerical occupations."			

Table II, in which are brought together the results of Table I, shows the number of workers in each of nine social-economic groups, and, for each group, a distribution of the workers by general division of occupations.

Table III shows for the total workers and for the workers of each sex the number and the proportion of persons in each of nine social-economic groups. According to this table, 22.8 per cent. of the gainful workers of the United States, in 1910, were proprietors, officials, or managers. Almost one worker in every ten (9.9 per cent.) was a clerk or kindred worker, and slightly more than one in every ten (10.5 per cent.) was a skilled worker. Semiskilled workers formed 14.9 per cent., laborers 29.4 per cent., and servants 7.1 per cent. of the workers. Public officials, semiofficial public employees, and professional persons together constituted only 5.3 per cent. of the workers.

TABLE II.

GAINFUL WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, 10 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, CLASSIFIED BY SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS OR STRATA, 1910.

Groups.	Total.	Male.	Female.
ALL GAINFUL WORKERS.....	38,167,336	30,091,564	8,075,772
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.....	8,689,724	8,164,159	525,565
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.....	6,148,387	5,874,861	273,526
Extraction of minerals.....	25,234	25,127	107
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	535,223	528,213	7,010
Transportation.....	182,595	180,729	1,866
Trade.....	1,404,478	1,331,868	72,610
Domestic and personal service.....	393,807	223,361	170,446
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	3,781,446	2,707,187	1,074,259
Transportation.....	326,743	227,886	98,857
Trade.....	1,717,650	1,335,472	382,178
Clerical occupations.....	1,737,053	1,143,829	593,224
III. Skilled workers.....	4,021,598	3,951,071	70,527
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	3,821,327	3,750,936	70,391
Transportation.....	200,271	200,135	136
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	5,691,102	3,623,688	2,067,414
Extraction of minerals.....	450,047	449,658	389
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	3,681,642	2,026,438	1,655,204
Transportation.....	572,586	570,689	1,897
Trade.....	309,086	300,623	8,463
Professional service.....	18,601	10,315	8,286
Domestic and personal service.....	659,140	265,965	393,175
V. Laborers.....	11,227,214	9,594,860	1,632,354
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	6,510,816	4,976,841	1,533,975
Extraction of minerals.....	489,543	488,945	598
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	2,620,689	2,532,314	88,375
Transportation.....	1,355,476	1,351,636	3,840
Trade.....	183,456	178,619	4,837
Public service.....	67,234	66,505	729
VI. Servants.....	2,719,227	752,002	1,967,225
Domestic and personal service.....	2,719,227	752,002	1,967,225
VII. Public officials.....	128,779	116,276	12,503
Public service.....	128,779	116,276	12,503
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	263,278	262,952	326
Public service.....	263,278	262,952	326
IX. Professional persons.....	1,644,968	919,369	725,599
Professional service.....	1,644,968	919,369	725,599

In this grouping, the distinction between the sexes is quite marked. While 27.1 per cent. of the male workers are in the proprietary, official, and managerial group, only 6.5 per cent. of the female workers are in this group; and while 13.1 per cent. of the males are skilled workers, only 0.9 per cent. of the females are skilled workers. Only 2.5 per cent. of the male workers are servants, as compared with 24.4 per cent. of the females; and only 3.1 per cent. of the male workers are profes-

sional persons, as compared with 9 per cent. of the females. Semiskilled workers, laborers, and servants together constitute over seven out of ten (70.2 per cent.) of the female workers.

In Table I of the Thirteenth Census occupation report, from the occupations of which the groups here presented were formed, certain specific occupations which, technically, are skilled occupations were classified as semiskilled because the enumerators returned so many children, young persons, and women as pursuing these occupations as to render the occupations semiskilled, even though each of them did contain some skilled workers. For this reason, it is believed that the group of skilled workers as here presented is somewhat too small.

TABLE III.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL WORKERS AND OF THE WORKERS OF EACH SEX ENGAGED IN EACH OF NINE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1910.

Group.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
ALL GROUPS.....	38,167,336	100.0	30,091,564	100.0	8,075,772	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials and managers.....	8,689,724	22.8	8,164,159	27.1	525,565	6.5
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	3,781,446	9.9	2,707,187	9.0	1,074,259	13.3
III. Skilled workers.....	4,021,598	10.5	3,951,071	13.1	70,527	0.9
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	5,691,102	14.9	3,623,688	12.0	2,067,414	25.6
V. Laborers.....	11,227,214	29.4	9,594,860	31.9	1,632,354	20.2
VI. Servants.....	2,719,227	7.1	752,002	2.5	1,967,225	24.4
VII. Public officials.....	128,779	0.3	116,276	0.4	12,503	0.2
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	263,278	0.7	262,952	0.9	326	(a)
IX. Professional persons.....	1,644,968	4.3	919,369	3.1	725,599	9.0

(a) Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

Table IV shows for the total Negro workers of the United States, and for the Negro workers of each sex, the number and proportion in each of nine social-economic groups in 1910. For purposes of comparison, the data for the total workers, given in Table III, and the data for the Negro workers, given in Table IV, are reproduced in Table V, with additional data for "White and all other" workers. Table V thus shows, for both sexes and for each sex separately, the number and proportion of the total workers, of the Negro workers, and of the white and all other workers engaged in each of nine social-economic groups in 1910. Since only 200,475 of the workers

in the "White and all other" group are nonwhite, this group, for comparative purposes, may be considered practically white. Therefore, in the discussion of Table V, the workers in this group will be referred to as white.

TABLE IV.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL NEGRO WORKERS AND OF THE NEGRO WORKERS OF EACH SEX ENGAGED IN EACH OF NINE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, UNITED STATES, 1910.

Group.	Total.		Male.		Female.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
ALL GROUPS.....	5,192,535	100.0	3,178,554	100.0	2,013,981	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers.....	933,538	18.0	837,872	26.4	95,666	4.8
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	36,496	0.7	30,386	1.0	6,110	0.3
III. Skilled workers.....	112,708	2.2	111,852	3.5	856	(a)
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	274,585	5.3	172,965	5.4	101,620	5.0
V. Laborers.....	2,732,161	52.6	1,746,227	54.9	985,934	49.0
VI. Servants.....	1,027,800	19.8	233,181	7.3	794,619	39.5
VII. Public officials.....	923	(a)	831	(a)	92	(a)
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	8,454	0.2	8,435	0.1	19	(a)
IX. Professional persons.....	65,870	1.3	36,805	1.2	29,065	1.4

(a) Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

Coming at once, in Table V, to the percentages for the male workers, we note that 26.4 per cent., of the Negroes, as compared with 27.2 per cent. of the whites, were proprietors, officials, and managers. The fact that almost as large a proportion of the Negroes as of the whites were in this group is explained by the further fact that 25.3 per cent. of all Negro, as compared with 18.8 per cent. of all white male workers were agricultural proprietors. Agricultural proprietors constituted 96 per cent. of the Negro and but 69.2 per cent. of the white male workers in Group I. In 1910, but a small proportion of the Negro male workers were engaged in clerical or kindred pursuits—only 1 per cent. of them being in this group, as compared with 9.9 per cent. of the whites. Likewise, the proportion of the Negro males who were skilled workers, 3.5 per cent., was quite small as compared with the proportion for the white males, 14.3 per cent.; and the Negro semiskilled male workers constituted only 5.4 per cent. of the total, as compared with 12.8 per cent. for the white semiskilled male workers. Of the

Negro male workers, considerably more than one half were laborers—54.9 per cent. as compared with 29.2 per cent. for the white male workers. Of the Negro male laborers, 59.5 per cent. were agricultural laborers, etc., as compared with 37.8 per cent. of the white male laborers. Servants constituted 7.3 per cent. of all Negro male workers, and but 1.9 per cent. of all white male workers. Laborers and servants combined formed 62.2 per cent. of the Negro male workers, and but one half as large a proportion (31.1 per cent.) of the white male workers. The proportion of the male workers who were public officials, semiofficial public employees, and professional persons, respectively, was very much smaller for the Negroes than for the whites.

Of the female gainful workers, 4.8 per cent. of the Negroes and 7.1 per cent. of the whites were proprietors, officials, or managers. Only 0.3 per cent. of the Negro female workers were engaged in clerical or kindred pursuits, as compared with 17.6 per cent. of the white female workers. Semiskilled workers constituted 5 per cent. of all Negro female workers and 32.4 per cent. of all white female workers. Almost one half (49 per cent.) of the Negro female workers were laborers, and almost two out of every five of them (39.5 per cent.) were servants. Laborers and servants together constituted not far from nine out of every ten (88.5 per cent.) of the Negro female workers, as compared with only three out of every ten (30 per cent.) of the white female workers. Only 1.4 per cent. of the Negro female workers were engaged in professional pursuits, as compared with 11.5 per cent. of the white female workers.

Table VI shows the number and the proportion of the gainful workers in each specified social-economic group and subgroup at each of the censuses, 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870. The classification of occupations followed at the Thirteenth Census shows occupations in so much greater detail than they were shown at preceding censuses that it was impossible in certain cases to rearrange the occupations of preceding censuses according to the grouping given in Tables III, IV, and V for the Thirteenth Census occupations. In Table VI, it has been necessary to combine groups III, IV, and V of Tables

III, IV, and V—the skilled workers, the semiskilled workers, and the laborers.

TABLE V.

NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF THE TOTAL WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES, OF THE NEGRO WORKERS, AND OF THE WHITE AND ALL OTHER WORKERS ENGAGED IN EACH OF NINE SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUPS, FOR BOTH SEXES AND FOR EACH SEX SEPARATELY, 1910.

Group and Sex.	Total.		Negro.		White and all Other.(a)	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
BOTH SEXES.						
ALL GROUPS.....	38,167,336	100.0	5,192,535	100.0	32,974,801	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers	8,689,724	22.8	933,538	18.0	7,756,186	23.5
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	6,148,387	16.1	883,979	17.0	5,264,408	16.0
Other general divisions.....	2,541,337	6.7	49,559	1.0	2,491,778	7.6
II. Clerical and kindred workers.....	3,781,446	9.9	36,496	0.7	3,744,950	11.4
III. Skilled workers.....	4,021,598	10.5	112,708	2.2	3,908,890	11.9
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	5,691,102	14.9	274,585	5.3	5,416,517	16.4
V. Laborers.....	11,227,214	29.4	2,732,161	52.6	8,495,053	25.8
VI. Servants.....	2,719,227	7.1	1,027,800	19.8	1,691,427	5.1
VII. Public officials.....	128,779	0.3	923	(b)	127,856	0.4
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	263,278	0.7	8,454	0.2	254,824	0.8
IX. Professional persons.....	1,644,968	4.3	65,870	1.3	1,579,098	4.8
MALES.						
ALL GROUPS.....	30,091,564	100.0	3,178,554	100.0	26,913,010	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers	8,164,159	27.1	837,872	26.4	7,326,287	27.2
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	5,874,861	19.5	804,004	25.3	5,070,857	18.8
Other general divisions.....	2,289,298	7.6	33,868	1.1	2,255,430	8.4
II. Clerical and kindred workers.....	2,707,187	9.0	30,886	1.0	2,676,301	9.9
III. Skilled workers.....	3,951,071	13.1	111,852	3.5	3,839,219	14.3
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	3,623,688	12.0	172,965	5.4	3,450,723	12.8
V. Laborers.....	9,594,860	31.9	1,746,227	54.9	7,848,633	29.2
VI. Servants.....	752,002	2.5	233,181	7.3	518,821	1.9
VII. Public officials.....	116,276	0.4	831	(b)	115,445	0.4
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	262,952	0.9	8,435	0.1	254,517	0.9
IX. Professional persons.....	919,369	3.1	36,805	1.2	882,564	3.3
FEMALES.						
ALL GROUPS.....	8,075,772	100.0	2,013,981	100.0	6,061,791	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials, and managers	525,565	6.5	95,666	4.8	429,899	7.1
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	273,526	3.4	79,975	4.0	193,551	3.2
Other general divisions.....	252,039	3.1	15,691	0.8	236,348	3.9
II. Clerical and kindred workers.....	1,074,259	13.3	6,110	0.3	1,068,149	17.6
III. Skilled workers.....	70,527	0.9	856	(b)	69,671	1.1
IV. Semiskilled workers.....	2,067,414	25.6	101,620	5.0	1,965,794	32.4
V. Laborers.....	1,632,354	20.2	985,934	49.0	646,420	10.7
VI. Servants.....	1,967,225	24.4	794,619	39.5	1,172,606	19.3
VII. Public officials.....	12,503	0.2	92	(b)	12,411	0.2
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	326	(b)	19	(b)	307	(b)
IX. Professional persons.....	725,599	9.0	29,065	1.4	696,534	11.5

(a) Only six tenths of 1 per cent. of this group is nonwhite.

(b) Less than one tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE VI.
NUMBER AND PROPORTION OF THE GAINFUL WORKERS OF THE UNITED STATES IN EACH SPECIFIED SOCIAL-ECONOMIC GROUP
AND SUB-GROUP, 1910, 1900, 1890, 1880, 1870. (a)

Groups.	1910.		1900.		1890.		1880.		1870.	
	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.	Number.	Per Cent.
ALL GROUPS.....	38,167,336	100.0	29,073,233	100.0	23,318,183	100.0	17,392,099	100.0	12,505,923	100.0
I. Proprietors, officials and managers.....	8,689,724	22.8	7,548,969	26.0	6,723,746	28.8	5,167,558	29.7	3,650,907	29.2
1. Agriculture.....	6,148,387	16.1	5,757,757	19.8	5,374,549	23.0	4,301,202	24.7	3,025,407	24.2
2. Manufacturing (including mining, quarrying, etc.).....	560,457	1.5	240,651	0.8	152,386	0.7	68,936	0.4	56,844	0.5
3. Trade and transportation.....	1,587,073	4.2	1,295,284	4.5	1,009,401	4.3	689,377	4.0	494,655	4.0
4. Domestic and personal service.....	393,807	1.0	255,277	0.9	187,610	0.8	108,043	0.6	74,001	0.6
II. Clerks and kindred workers.....	3,781,446	9.9	2,143,353	7.4	1,387,326	5.9	655,647	3.8	366,386	2.9
III, IV, and V. Skilled and semiskilled workers and laborers.....	20,939,914	54.9	15,823,183	54.4	12,363,364	53.0	9,608,886	55.2	7,037,810	56.3
1. Agricultural laborers, etc.....	6,510,816	17.1	4,753,197	16.3	3,866,701	16.6	3,483,497	20.0	2,966,282	23.7
2. Industrial manual workers.....	13,684,123	35.9	10,499,941	36.1	8,149,224	34.9	5,884,781	33.8	3,917,637	31.3
(a) Extraction of minerals.....	939,590	2.5	581,212	2.0	396,805	1.7	257,312	1.5	170,635	1.4
(b) Manufacturing.....	10,123,658	26.5	7,930,928	27.3	6,334,807	27.2	4,643,678	26.7	3,105,259	24.8
(c) Trade and transportation.....	2,620,875	6.9	1,987,801	6.8	1,417,512	6.1	983,791	5.7	641,743	5.1
3. Semiskilled workers and laborers in service (b).....	744,975	2.0	590,045	2.0	347,439	1.5	237,608	1.4	153,891	1.2
VI. Servants.....	2,719,227	7.1	2,164,924	7.4	1,828,681	7.8	1,311,160	7.5	1,045,288	8.4
VII. Public officials.....	128,779	0.3	82,975	0.3	79,120	0.3	66,827	0.4	45,046	0.4
VIII. Semiofficial public employees.....	263,278	0.7	169,883	0.6	97,761	0.4	65,723	0.4	36,756	0.3
IX. Professional persons.....	1,644,968	4.3	1,139,946	3.9	838,185	3.6	519,298	3.0	323,730	2.6

(b) Public, professional, and domestic and personal service.

(a) The contents of each group of Table VI are shown by Table I.

For some purposes it is desirable to have—in addition to the skilled workers, the semiskilled workers, and the laborers—another group, commonly, though somewhat incorrectly, called “industrial wage earners.” This group includes the manual workers engaged in the extraction of minerals, manufacturing, transportation, and trade. Since many skilled workmen, such as carpenters, painters, etc., who are working on their own account and are not receiving wages, are included in this group, it is not exactly accurate to call the group “industrial wage earners.” Industrial manual workers is a better designation. The group may be formed by combining, in Table II, above, all the skilled workers, and the semiskilled workers and the laborers in the extraction of minerals, manufacturing and mechanical industries, transportation, and trade. This group is brought out in Table VI as one of the three sub groups of group “III, IV, and V.”

For the purposes of the grouping for Table VI, it was necessary in three different cases to separate occupations combined at some of the earlier censuses. In making these separations, each occupation was allotted that portion of the total for the combination, which it constituted at the first census it was shown separately. “Laborers (not specified),” classified under domestic and personal service prior to the Thirteenth Census, were distributed for 1900, 1890, 1880, and 1870, respectively, by allotting to each of four groups of Table VI,—agricultural laborers, etc., industrial manual workers in manufacturing, industrial manual workers in trade and transportation, and semiskilled workers and laborers in service—that portion of the total which a careful analysis of the occupational designations classified in 1900 under “Laborers (not specified)” indicated the group contained in 1910. Also, because of the differences in classification, some estimating was necessary in the case of each group of Table VI in order to avoid having two slightly different numbers and per cents. for each group for the census year 1910, one number and one per cent. in Tables III and V and another and slightly different number and per cent. in Table VI. But, since in the case of no group did the number involved in the estimate equal as many as 1 per cent. of the total workers for the census year, it

is not probable that errors in these estimates affected materially the percentage reported for any group. And, since, for example, an error of 381,673 would be necessary in order to affect as much as 0.1 per cent. the percentage reported for any group for the year 1910, it is not probable that any percentage reported has been affected materially by the different estimates made.

According to Table VI, the proportion of the gainful workers of the United States engaged in proprietary, official and managerial positions (Group I) decreased from 29.2 per cent. in 1870 to 22.8 per cent. in 1910. This decrease was confined entirely to agricultural proprietors who constituted 24.2 per cent. of all gainful workers in 1870 and only 16.1 per cent. in 1910. The proportion which the workers in each of the other subgroups of Group I constituted of all gainful workers was considerably larger in 1910 than in 1870.

Clerical and kindred workers increased rapidly from 2.9 per cent. of all workers in 1870 to 9.9 per cent. in 1910. No other group made so great a change during this period in the proportion it constituted of the total gainful workers. The numerical increase in the workers engaged in each clerical or kindred pursuit was also quite general.

It is interesting to note that between 1870 and 1910 there was no marked change in the proportion which the large group, the skilled and semiskilled workers and the laborers, combined (Group III, IV, and V), constituted of all gainful workers. During the four decades this proportion did not vary greatly from 55 per cent. In certain of the subgroups of Group III, IV, and V, however, the proportion which the workers constituted of the total changed considerably between 1870 and 1910. "Agricultural laborers, etc." decreased during this period from 23.7 per cent. to 17.1 per cent. of the total. This decrease was in line with, though not so rapid as, the decrease in the proportion which agricultural proprietors constituted of the total workers. The increase between 1900 and 1910 in the proportion which "Agricultural laborers, etc." constituted of all workers is believed to be due to the enumeration as agricultural laborers, in 1910, of women and children such as would not have been so enumerated in

1890.* The "Industrial manual workers" (Group III, IV, and V, sub group 2) are the workers in whose interest most of our labor and much of our social legislation has been and is being enacted. This is a group consisting mainly of industrial wage earners. It is, for many reasons, a group of peculiar and special interest. It increased from 31.3 per cent. of all workers in 1870 to 35.9 per cent. in 1910. There was, also, during this period, an increase in the proportion which the workers in each sub group of the industrial manual workers constituted of all gainful workers. The industrial manual workers may be classified according to skill for the census of 1910 as follows:

INDUSTRIAL MANUAL WORKERS, 1910

Sex and Group.	Number.	Per Cent. of	
		Industrial Manual Workers.	Total Gainful Workers.
BOTH SEXES.			
Total.....	13,684,123	100.0	35.9
Skilled workers.....	4,021,598	29.4	10.5
Semiskilled workers.....	5,013,361	36.6	13.1
Laborers.....	4,649,164	34.0	12.2
MALE.			
Total.....	11,849,993	100.0	39.4
Skilled workers.....	3,951,071	33.3	13.1
Semiskilled workers.....	3,347,408	28.2	11.1
Laborers.....	4,551,514	38.4	15.1
FEMALE.			
Total.....	1,834,130	100.0	22.7
Skilled workers.....	70,527	3.8	0.9
Semiskilled workers.....	1,665,953	90.8	20.6
Laborers.....	97,650	5.3	1.2

While the number of persons in the servant group considerably more than doubled during the 40 years from 1870 to 1910, the proportion which servants of all kinds constituted of the total gainful workers declined from 8.4 per cent. in 1870 to 7.1 per cent. in 1910. This group, as shown by Group VI of Table I, above, includes all servant pursuits. Servants

* See Thirteenth Census report on occupations, pp. 26-29.

and waiters, more strictly defined, decreased, relatively, even more rapidly—from 7.5 per cent. (941,392) of all gainful workers, in 1870, to 4.9 per cent. (1,867,448) in 1910.

The proportion which public officials (Group VII) constituted of all gainful workers declined slightly between 1870 and 1910; but the semiofficial public employees* increased from 0.3 per cent. of all gainful workers in 1870 to 0.7 per cent. in 1910. Professional persons increased rapidly in relative numerical importance from 2.6 per cent. of all gainful workers in 1870 to 4.3 per cent. in 1910.

* Firemen, fire department; guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers; life savers; lighthouse keepers; policemen; soldiers, sailors, and marines; and "other occupations."